

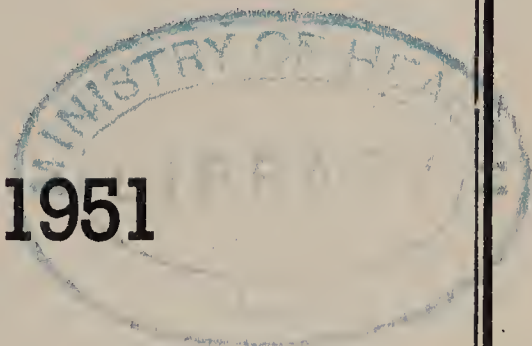
Rural District of Holderness

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH, SANITARY
ADMINISTRATION and
HOUSING CONDITIONS
of the RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year 1951



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For the Year 1951

Public Health Committee.

Chairman of the Council: Councillor H. JACKSON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. E. NICHOLSON.

Chairman of Committee: R. C. CONNOR.

Vice-Chairman: F. LEONARD.

and the remaining members of the Council.

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health: F. R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H., etc.

Senior Sanitary Inspector: A. TILLOTSON.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors: H. L. INGHAM, A.R.San.I.;

H. DYSON, A.R.San.I.

RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLDERNESS

Medical Officer's Annual Report

COUNCIL OFFICES,

SKIRLAUGH,

HOLDERNESS,

June, 1952.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health
and Housing Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Darley and Gentlemen.

Population and Birth Rate.

The total population of Holderness at mid-year, 1951, including the armed forces, is estimated at 19,060, an increase of 110. This follows an increase of 180 for the previous year.

The birth rate, which had begun to drop last year (17 per 1,000), has slumped to 13.12 per 1,000 population. Only 250 births occurred, as compared with 329 in 1950, 341 in 1949, and 312 in 1948. How much of this decline in our birth rate is due to lack of housing and the rise in the cost of living? Over the whole country, the decline in the birth rate has been much less, 15.5 this year, as against 15.8 last year.

Deaths.

120 males and 97 females died in 1951, 217 in all, 6 more than in the previous year, but as there were more people living in the area, the death rate per 1,000 is about the same, 11.38, as against 11.13 last year. This has been the average for the last ten years, the lowest rate recorded being 10 per 1,000 for 1948. The death rate for the whole country is 12.5. Large towns usually have higher birth and death rates than rural areas.

Once again, Heart Disease, Cerebral Haemorrhage (Stroke) and Cancer were the chief causes of death, with Heart Disease causing many more deaths than the other two put together, and claiming more victims year by year. Of the 217 deaths, Heart Disease caused no less than 65 deaths, nearly one-third of all deaths.

Maternal Mortality.

We were again fortunate that there were no maternal tragedies in the drama of birth during the year. Over the whole country, 559 women died as the result of complications of pregnancy, or, roughly, one for every 1,250 births.

Infant Mortality.

There were 8 still births in addition to the 250 live births mentioned above, giving a still birth rate of 0.42 per 1,000 population. The rate for the whole country is 0.36, rising in the small towns to 0.38, and in the larger towns to 0.45. None of these stillbirths was illegitimate.

Also during the year, 5 of the live births died, and three of them during the first month. None of these five children was illegitimate.

The infant mortality rate is 20 per 1,000 live births. Our average is about 42 and our best year was again 1948, with a rate of only 19.

The rate for the whole country is 29.6.

Of the 5 babies who died in the first year, 3 died in the first 4 weeks, 2 of these from congenital malformation.

The conclusion that one must draw from a study of the birth and death figures and rates is one that will bear repetition. It is that we are getting an older generation; we are living longer and having fewer young people to take our places. This has an effect on many things; for example, on the type of houses we build. The more that old people are satisfactorily housed, the less will be the demand on hospital accommodation for chronic cases. But the real answer to the problem of old age may be the realisation that one is only living longer because we are physically better off than our fathers, and should not think of retirement age, but of increased capability for work, and act accordingly.

The following is a summary of the notifications of infectious disease during the year:—

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

	January— March.	April— June.	July— September.	October— December.	Total.
Measles	149	61	0	7	217
Whooping					
Cough...	3	36	19	13	71
Scarlet Fever ...	8	1	0	4	13
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	7	1	0	3	11
Erysipelas	1	0	1	2	4
Acute					
Poliomyelitis.	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis,					
Lungs	0	3	3	3	9
Tuberculosis,					
Others	2	2	0	0	4
Typhoid,					
Enteric	0	0	0	1	1

Measles.

The epidemic, which was mild in character, began in January, quickly reached its height in February in the more populous parts of the area, and then the numbers subsided during March and April and May as the disease spread through the smaller villages.

Whooping Cough.

Most of the cases occurred in May, but notifications continued through the summer months until October. One infantile death occurred, and immunisation at 6—8 months of age must be done to be safe.

Scarlet Fever.

A few cases occurred during the year, chiefly during the winter months October—March.

Diphtheria.

Since 1945, no notifications of diphtheria has been received and none have been received for 1951.

This amazing victory over one of the most deadly of childhood diseases is now scarcely even thought of. There is a tendency for parents to forget about this lurking peril, since they no longer hear about cases being sent to hospital, and to forget that this happy state is solely due to immunisation and would cease if children were not immunised and re-immunised. Prevention is always better than cure.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1951 :—

	Age at Vaccination.					Total.
	Under 1.	1 year.	1 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 or over.	
Number vaccinated.	84	4	6	2	5	101
Number re-vaccinated.	—	1	1	4	23	29

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

(a) Number of children at 31st December, 1951, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1937):—

Age (1951, at age 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0)								Total
Age at 31.12.51 i.e., born in year	Under 1	1 1950.	2 1949.	3 1948.	4 1947.	5 to 9 1942-46.	10 to 14 1937-41.	under 15.
Number immunised	5	129	164	212	272	1338	871	2991

(b) Number of children immunised during the year ended 31st December, 1951. Figures included in (a) above.

Under 5.	5 to 14.	Total.	Boosters.
225	27	252	499

Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years (Gastro Enteritis).

Diarrhoea in infants is due to their food becoming infected by flies or by the hands, and nowadays I think the hands are chiefly the cause, as the scavenging system has greatly improved in recent years. 9 out of 10 cases of enteritis or food poisoning are due to failure to wash the hands thoroughly before preparing food. There were 2 deaths from enteritis during the year.

Tuberculosis.

9 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs were notified. Lung Tuberculosis is extremely infectious and easily spread by coughing and spitting.

The notification of cases and deaths are summarised below:—

Age Group.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Male	Pulm. Fem.	Non-Pulm. Male.	Pulm. Fem.	Male.	Pulm. Fem.	Non-Pulm. Male	Pulm. Fem
0—1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
25—35	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
35—45	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
55—65	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7	2	2	1	4	0	1	0

General Provision of Health Services

National Health Service.

Hospital treatment is provided for this area chiefly at the Hull Infirmary and Westwood Hospital, Beverley, where there are full facilities for diagnosis, X-rays and laboratory examination.

Bacteriological examinations are also provided for at the Research Laboratory in Hull.

Hospitals and clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis are part of the Health Service.

The County Council provide services for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and infants, including the unmarried mother and child. Domiciliary midwifery, health visitors, home nursing, arrangements for vaccinations and immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, ambulance service and home help service,

Under the National Assistance Act, 1948, the County Council became responsible for the provision of accommodation for all persons who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstances, are in need of care and attention, other than medical or nursing cases, and further for the provision of a Welfare Service for the blind, deaf or dumb, and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity, or such other disabilities as may be sanctioned by the Minister of Health. Persons requiring regular medical or sick nursing care are the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action was taken by your Council under Sect. 47, but when and where necessary, persons in need of care and attention owing to age were admitted by Voluntary Action to one of the old people's residences, with the co-operation of the County Council. In every case, for a short period, and the results were very satisfactory.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Weather and Rainfall.

The weather was generally wet and below average temperature during the year.

The average annual rainfall for the East Riding was 30.87 in 1951, as against 26.38 for the average for the previous five years.

Water Supply.

Water is supplied by statute by the Hull Corporation Water Authority. The water is frequently tested, chemically and bacteriologically, and is pure if somewhat hard. During the year, 160 yards of water mains were laid to service various Council housing sites; 500 yards of additional 4" mains were laid for farm services.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

During the year, steady progress was made toward the goal of complete sewage disposal for the whole of the area, which will take many years. A small sewage plant is in use at Siggleshorne for the sewage of our Council houses, although the village is not as yet sewered.

Other plants are being constructed for our new houses and bungalows at Coniston, and at Aldbrough. Sewage plants are in preparation at Ottringham and Riston for the Council's estates, and at Patrington, one of our larger villages, for the whole village.

All these plants will help very much in taking the contents of our cesspool emptiers, and so minimise the pollution of streams and dykes in your area.

Conversion of Privies and Pail Closets.

This work is urged whenever possible, i.e., wherever adequate sewage disposal is available.

Public Cleansing.

No variation has been made in the system of cleansing since my last report, the system being found to work very satisfactorily.

Housing.

Number of houses erected in 1951:—

Traditional—

Built by Council	42
Built by private enterprise	11
Permanent Prefabricated	0

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Supervision of retail milk distribution was maintained and sampling of milk for bacteriological and biological examinations continued.

Routine supervision of the preparation of retail food products, chiefly at butchers' premises, inspection of factory canteens, fried fish shops, and grocery and confectionery shops, was carried on to maintain the continued supervision of food preparation.

Summary of the Report for 1951

Average height above sea level	25 feet.
Area of Holderness Rural District	129,336 acres.
Population, mid 1951, estimated	19,060
Population, increase over 1950	110
Excess of births over deaths	33
Number of houses, etc., occupied at the end of 1951	5,981
Rateable Value at the 31st December, 1951 ...	£101,443
Sum represented by a penny rate	£411
	(estimated)

Births.

	1951.			1950.	1949.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Legitimate	122	118	240	315	324
Illegitimate	5	5	10	14	17
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			250	329	341
Birth rate per 1,000 civilian population			13.12	17.36	18.4

Still Births—Legitimate ...	3	5	8	3	4
„ „ —Illegitimate ..	0	0	0	0	0
Still birth rate per 1,000 ...			0.42	0.16	0.21

Deaths.

	1951.			1950.	1949.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Deaths	120	97	217	211	212
Death rate per 1,000 civilian population			11.38	11.13	11.48

Infant Mortality:—

Legitimate	2	3	5	8	10
Illegitimate	0	0	0	1	1
			<hr/> 5	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 11

	Total.	1951.	1950.
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	20	27.3	32.2
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	33.3	25.4	30.8
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0	71.4	60.0
Deaths from Measles	0	0	0
„ „ Whooping Cough	1	0	0
„ „ Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	2	0	3
Maternal Mortality:			
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	0	0	0
Total Maternal Mortality, England and Wales, per 1,000 births	0.79	0.86	

Death Rates:

	1951.	1950.	1949.
Analysis of Total (217)	11.38	11.13	11.48
Code No.			
1. Pulmonary Tuberculosis (3) ...	0.157	0.318	0.32
2. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (1)	0.052	0.053	0.00
4/8. Notifiable Infectious Diseases (1) (excluding Tuberculosis, Pneumonia and Puerperal Sepsis)	0.052	0.053	0.00
18/21. Heart Disease (84) (including Circulation)	4.407	3.10	4.20
24/25. Respirator Disease (12) (excluding Pneumonia)	0.63	0.90	0.22

23.	Pneumonia (6)	0.315	0.22	0.38
10/14.	Cancer (26)	1.36	1.63	1.68
17.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage (37) and Thrombosis	1.94	1.80	1.00
	Others	2.467	3.056	—

Infectious Diseases.

	No. Notified.	
	1951.	1950.
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	9	15
Non-Pulmonary	4	1
Scarlet Fever	13	7
Measles	217	167
Whooping Cough	71	29
Pneumonia	11	5
Erysipelas	4	4
Diphtheria	0	0
Typhoid Fever (Enteric)	1	0
Acute Infantile Paralysis	0	0

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLDERNESS

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor for the Year 1951

COUNCIL OFFICES,
SKIRLAUGH,
HULL.

August, 1952.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Holderness
Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Darley and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report of work carried out during the year ending the 31st December, 1951.

Water Supply

All new mains within the district are laid by order of the Council by the Hull Corporation, who are the Statutory Water Undertaking under an agreement whereby the Council agree to pay any deficit between the aggregate annual water rental from the mains and 10% of the aggregate capital cost of the mains.

Practically the whole of the district is now either serviced by water mains or orders have been placed for the mains to be laid, and approximately 95% of the properties in the district have main water supply.

During the past year the following mains were laid:—

80 yards of 2" main to new housing sites.
80 yards of 3" main to new housing sites.
500 yards of 4" main to supply farm premises.

A typical analysis of water is as follows:—

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Colour	Colourless
Appearance	Clear
Taste	Normal
Odour	None

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Reaction, pH	7.2
	Parts per Million.
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO_2	6.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N	None
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N	0.003
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N	None
Nitric Nitrogen, as N	4.20
Hardness, Soap, as CaCO_3	294
Temporary	207
Permanent	87
Permanganate figure (4 hrs. 80° F.), as O	0.051
Alkalinity, as CaCO_3	237
Total Solids (at 180° C.)	430
Free Chlorine	0.10

9 samples of water were taken from public mains supplies with results as detailed below:—

Bacteriological.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
1	8	1

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

SCAVENGING.

This service, which is the most costly of all the services administered by the Council, comprises the collection of dry refuse, and the emptying of pail closets and cesspools.

The number of cesspools is increasing because of the wish of many of the country people to have one of the amenities of the town dweller, the water closet. During the year it has not been found possible to add to the service which now gives a weekly collection of refuse to all parts of the district except the outlying farms and small hamlets, and a weekly emptying of pail closets to all but the smaller hamlets.

Costs, however, are still rising, due mainly to increased taxation on petrol and increased cost of spare parts.

The operation of the River Pollution Act is very necessary as all watercourses and many ditches are polluted, some very heavily, with sewage.

It would seem that with such heavy pollution, especially in the semi built up areas of the south western part of the district, illness of an epidemic nature would be a natural result. The opposite, however, is true, for Holderness has been remarkably free from such epidemics.

Disposal of refuse remains a problem, as most of the refuse is tipped in a large depression in more or less the centre of the district. This entails more travelling for the vehicles, again an increasing cost as budget succeeds budget.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During the year a start has been made on the new sewage works at Patrington. When completed the sewage from this village, together with that from the neighbouring R.A.F. establishment at Patrington Haven, will be adequately dealt with and a very bad effluent from works some 70-80 years of age will be taken out of the Winestead drain.

It would seem possible that a start may also be made to provide the sewer to take the sewage from the parish of Bilton into the Hull sewers during the coming year and thus relieve yet another black spot.

The small sewage disposal plant erected at Sigglesthorne for housing requirements is working satisfactorily.

SALVAGE.

The returns for the collection of salvage for the year 1951 is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	1419	5	9
Jars and Bottles		3	6
Rags	152	14	1
Scrap	38	15	6
Miscellaneous	13	16	0
Sale of Nightsoil	103	0	0

Total£1727 14 10

HOUSING PROGRESS.

42 houses were erected during the year, with a further 66 houses in the course of erection or in approved tenders.

The Council now own 599 houses, nearly all of which are beautifully kept by the tenants, who thus show their appreciation of having a home of their own.

Here, once again, that vexed question of sewage disposal is likely to cause a hold up in the number of houses which can be erected by the Local Authority. Districts on the outskirts of Hull, in which is the greatest demand for houses, are among those districts where pollution of dykes and water-courses is heaviest. Before any houses can be erected, it is imperative that sewage disposal works be constructed. Your officers must plan not for one year and not for five years but for some 20 years ahead, and the Ministry must realise that housing sewage disposal schemes such as are completed at Sigglesthorne and contemplated at Aldbrough, Long Riston, Coniston, Ottringham and Humbleton, are not the answer to this problem, since the sewage from existing private properties is not catered for and the dykes would still continue to be full of sewage. The erection of still more village schemes similar to that at Patrington is the only solution, costly though it may be in the initial stages.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMP SITES.

The control of this terrific problem on the coastline of Holderness is at last within sight, as the number of people who place these caravans, etc., in any hole or corner becomes less and less. More and more applications are being received for the erection of seaside habitations, and the Council have decided that they should set an example to the private individual in the way to run an ideal camping site. A site is being purchased at Aldbrough, one of the most popular places on the coast, and it is confidentially expected that the site will be ready to receive its first summer residents next year. Part of the site will receive existing bungalows, some of which are occupied permanently but which must be moved because of coast erosion.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Disinfection treatment was carried out in 7 infested premises, and subsequent re-visits have revealed no evidence of re-infestation.

MILK SAMPLING FROM MILK RETAILERS.

Milk Samples (including repeats)	38
Biological Examination	35
Bacteriologically Unsatisfactory	2
Biologically Positive	1

In every case of unsatisfactory sampling, satisfactory repeat samples have been obtained.

Investigation in the cases of the samples positive for tuberculosis was carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture Officers, and the affected animals were subsequently slaughtered. Repeat sampling confirmed no further infection.

16 samples in the Council's area were taken and submitted by East Riding County Council sampling officers for biological examination in addition to the above.

Two positive biological samples were taken by Hull Corporation sampling officers from bulk wholesale supplies received from this area at dairies in the Corporation area where the milk was received for pasteurization or sterilization. Full investigations on the farms were made by Ministry of Agriculture officials.

INSPECTIONS.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Water Supply	14
Drainage	434
Fried Fish Shops	12
Tents, Vans and Sheds	51

GENERAL SANITATION.—(*Continued*)

Factories and Workshops	23
Miscellaneous	76
Building Inspections	350
Building Licences	33
Camp Sites	103
Surveying	20
Council House Repairs, Sites Applicants	549
Verminous Premises	7
Rats and Mice	2
Street Signs	178
Petroleum Installations	25
Coast Erosion	106
Public House Survey	73

HOUSING.

Public Health Act, 1936	155
Housing Act, 1936	105

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	10
Disinfections	7

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS.

Slaughterhouses	18
Butchers' Shops	5
Grocers	11
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	2
Food Preparation Premises	8
Ice-cream Premises	13
Milk Supply and Sampling	41
Water Sampling	12
Dairies and Milk Shops	1

Total 2444

NOTICES, ETC.

Notices served:—

Informal Notices	6
Statutory Notices	2

Notices complied with, or work in hand:—

Informal Notices	6
Statutory Notices	2

Notices outstanding:—

Informal Notices	0
Statutory Notices	1

Fried Fish Shops.

Number of premises	12
Number of premises unsatisfactory	0
Number of inspections	24

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Total number of Factories and Workshops 69
 Inspection of Factories and Workshops:—

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	19	Nil	Nil
Workshops	4	Nil	Nil

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Number of Shops 137

Inspections were made under Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, regarding ventilation, heating arrangements, lighting, washing facilities, sanitary conveniences and notices.

HOUSING.

Number of dwelling houses erected during the year:—

- (a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b):
 - (i) By Local Authority 42
 - (ii) By other Local Authorities Nil
 - (iii) By other bodies or person 7
- (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:
 - (i) By Local Authority 42
 - (ii) By other bodies or persons Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

- (1) (a) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and/or Housing Acts) 221
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.. 260
- (2) (a) Number of houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 Nil
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.. Nil
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 47
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation 174

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 16

3. Action under Statutory powers during the year:—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.—

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:
- (a) By owners Nil
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

B. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 1
- (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil
- (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices under Section 11 were made 2

C. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in which Closing Orders were made Nil
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or room having been rendered fit Nil

D. Proceedings under Public Health Act:—

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
- (a) By owners Nil
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

LOCAL AUTHORITIES HOUSING SCHEMES UNDER THE VARIOUS HOUSING ACTS.

The following is a list of houses built by the Council:—

	Traditional Dwellings.	Temporary Pre- fabricated Bungalows.	Permanent Pre- fabricated Dwellings.	Total.
Housing Act, 1919	10	—	—	10
„ „ 1930	4	—	—	4
„ „ 1936	188	—	—	188
„ „ 1938	6	—	—	6
Post-war Programme	218	23	150	391
In course of erection	54	—	—	54
In approved Tenders	12	—	—	12
	<hr/> 492 <hr/>	<hr/> 23 <hr/>	<hr/> 150 <hr/>	<hr/> 665 <hr/>

Rents range from 6s. 2d. to 8s. 6d. for 1-bedroomed bungalows, 6s. 7d. to 11s. 1d. for 2-bedroomed houses, 8s. 1d. to 18s. 8d. for 3-bedroomed houses, and from 10s. 3d. to £1 0s. 1d. for 4-bedroomed houses, inclusive of rates in all cases.

The number of applications for Council houses stands at 863, of which 226 are agricultural workers, and every endeavour is being made to build sufficient houses to meet this need.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Slaughter men in the district have complied with the requirements of the Act, and all beasts and sheep are stunned by means of the mechanically operated instruments. This also applied to pigs where electrical power is available.

Number of registered slaughtermen 46

Number of licences issued during the year 6

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The County Council is the responsible authority for administration of the above Act.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

All the local butchers receive their allocation of meat from the centralised slaughterhouses in Hull. One emergency slaughterhouse at Preston, however, deals with casualties, and the following amounts were condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Carcase Beef and Offal	3585 lbs.
Carcase Pork and Offal	440 „
Sheep Offal	70 „

NEW BUILDINGS.

PLANS, ETC.

Plans submitted in 1951	241
Plans approved	237
Representing—	
Houses	19
Additions and alterations to houses	52
Houses of short-lived materials	7
Garages	32
Business premises	11
Additions to business premises	3
Sanitary conveniences to camp sites	2
Petroleum tanks and pumps	2
Recreation huts and grounds	5
Agricultural buildings	96
Miscellaneous	8
Plans not approved	4
Decisions pending	8
Appeals under the Town and Country Planning Acts ...	3
Appeals dismissed	2
Appeals allowed for a temporary period	1

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. TILLOTSON,

Inspector and Surveyor.

